

Table 2. Number, median days, incidence rate¹ and relative standard errors of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work² involving musculoskeletal disorders³ by selected parts of body, West Virginia, 2002

Part of body		Number	Median days away from work	Incidence rate	Relative standard error
Total		5,960	8	128.7	4.2
0	Head	--	--	--	--
02	Ear(s)	--	--	--	--
03	Face	--	--	--	--
034	Cheek(s)	--	--	--	--
09	Head, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--
1	Neck, Including Throat	132	7	2.8	14.6
10	Neck, except internal location of diseases or disorders	132	7	2.8	14.6
2	Trunk	4,299	7	92.8	4.4
21	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	580	14	12.5	7.6
22	Chest, including ribs, internal organs	203	2	4.4	11.9
220	Chest, except internal location of diseases or disorders	203	2	4.4	11.9
23	Back, including spine, spinal cord	3,224	7	69.6	4.6
230	Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	1,465	8	31.6	5.6
231	Lumbar region	1,553	6	33.5	5.5
232	Thoracic region	118	7	2.6	15.3
233	Sacral region	--	--	--	--
234	Coccygeal region	--	--	--	--
238	Multiple back regions	85	20	1.8	17.9
239	Back, including spine, spinal cord, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--
24	Abdomen	223	27	4.8	11.4
240	Abdomen, except internal location of diseases or disorders	95	6	2.1	17.0
241	Internal abdominal location, unspecified	75	39	1.6	19.0
245	Intestines, peritoneum	52	35	1.1	22.6
2450	Intestines, peritoneum, unspecified	52	35	1.1	22.6
25	Pelvic region	38	13	0.8	26.6
250	Pelvic region, unspecified	15	9	0.3	41.9
251	Hip(s)	--	--	--	--
252	Pelvis	--	--	--	--
254	Groin	16	27	0.3	41.0
28	Multiple trunk locations	30	4	0.7	29.6
29	Trunk, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--
3	Upper extremities	801	7	17.3	6.8
31	Arm(s)	193	7	4.2	12.2
310	Arm(s), unspecified	78	30	1.7	18.7
311	Upper arm(s)	39	5	0.9	26.0
312	Elbow(s)	67	7	1.4	20.1
313	Forearm(s)	--	--	--	--
319	Arm(s), n.e.c.	--	--	--	--
32	Wrist(s)	504	28	10.9	8.1
33	Hand(s), except finger(s)	23	4	0.5	33.9
34	Finger(s), fingernail(s)	--	--	--	--
38	Multiple upper extremities locations	74	2	1.6	19.1
382	Hand(s) and wrist(s)	--	--	--	--
389	Multiple upper extremities locations, n.e.c.	72	2	1.6	19.4
4	Lower extremities	441	27	9.5	8.5
41	Leg(s)	391	30	8.4	9.0
410	Leg(s), unspecified	14	27	0.3	43.6
411	Thigh(s)	18	2	0.4	38.3
412	Knee(s)	341	45	7.4	9.5
413	Lower leg(s)	16	30	0.3	40.9

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	Part of body	Number	Median days away from work	Incidence rate	Relative standard error
418	Multiple leg(s) locations	--	--	--	--
419	Leg(s), n.e.c.	--	--	--	--
42	Ankle(s)	29	10	0.6	30.5
43	Foot(feet), except toe(s)	--	--	--	--
430	Foot(feet), except toe(s), unspecified	--	--	--	--
48	Multiple lower extremities locations	17	4	0.4	39.2
482	Foot(feet) and ankle(s)	--	--	--	--
489	Multiple lower extremities locations, n.e.c.	13	4	0.3	45.0
8	Multiple Body Parts	253	16	5.5	10.8
9	Other Body Parts	32	17	0.7	28.8
99	Other body parts, n.e.c.	32	17	0.7	28.8
999	Other body parts, n.e.c.	32	17	0.7	28.8
9999	Nonclassifiable	32	17	0.7	28.8

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N / EH) X 20,000,000 where,

N = number of injuries and illnesses,

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days away from work include those which result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Includes cases where the nature of injury is: sprains, strains, tears; back pain, hurt back; soreness, pain, hurt, except back; carpal tunnel syndrome; hernia; or musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders and when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is: bodily reaction/bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting; overexertion; or repetition. Cases of Raynaud's phenomenon, tarsal tunnel syndrome, and herniated spinal discs are not included. Although these cases may be considered MSD's, the survey classifies these cases in categories that also include non-MSD cases.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than .05 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, April 2004